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Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1907.

With summer coming, we presume that questions of summer clothing will not be matters of indifference to most readers just now, and that they will consider a couple of articles in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* as sufficiently typical. In the last number to hand, dated February 16th, Dr. Louis W. SAMMON, lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine, writes on "Tropical Clothing," and Dr. CANTLIE, formerly of Hongkong, comments editorially on the article. The white man from a temperate zone begins his life in the tropics under certain disadvantages which Nature at once starts to remove; but as Nature is a slow workman, and takes time over the physiological changes which adapt us to our new environment, the medical experts come to the rescue with some *ad interim* suggestions. In the case of Dr. SAMMON's hints, these have considerable academic interest if they have not practical usefulness. Like most other natural phenomena, the coloured skin has its reason. It is not a mere accident. The actinic light from the sun is said by Dr. SAMMON to be "noxious." He does not show this but we will assume that he knows it to be so. We know that it is or has a force capable of inducing chemical changes, and it may be that its effect upon health is as important as its effect upon a photographic plate or film. It is the short or actinic rays that tan our white volunteers and sportsmen. Brunette experimenters with X-rays do not suffer as blondes do. Therefore we have to consider Dr. SAMMON's advice with these two presumptions, that

sunlight (actinic) is injurious, and that pigmentation is a protection against it. Helped by Mr. BALT, lecturer on spectroscopy, Dr. SAMMON made a number of experiments and investigations into the effect of pigment in or on the skin, which were sufficiently technical to warrant being taken for granted here. The result of this consideration of the relations of light and colour is that "the white man in the tropics should wear black, red, or orange clothing, because these are the colours which exclude the short rays. When reminded of the general native custom of wearing white in tropical countries, Dr. SAMMON replies that it is doubtless wise to follow the dictates of long experience, "but those who borrowed this custom overlooked the all-important fact that the native is already fully protected by a natural armour of pigment which is impervious to the harmful actinic rays." A thorough staining of the whole body with walnut juice would seem to be the correct thing for those who desire to be in the tropical fashion; then they could wear anything. White is cool, our Doctor admits, because it reflects the long heat rays. That is why generations of white men have worn white, because they felt cool in it (all they wanted) and knowing nothing of the actinic attempts upon their health, did not worry about it. We could have wished that Dr. SAMMON had taken us more into his confidence about the noxiousness of actinic light, for, in expert as we are, there still seems to us to be need to convince us of this important point. At present he leaves us at this stage; that actinic rays cause pigmentation, and that pigmentation is a protection against actinic rays. We can hardly advocate red for orange clothes on the strength of that. White outer garments and black, red, or yellow underclothing will do, but to lessen the number and weight of our clothes, Dr. SAMMON has invented a fabric woven that while it presents a white reflector for the long heat rays it is opaque to short rays. Dr. CANTLIE, the "charming fiddist," as one of his admirers has called him, heartily approves of his colleague's thesis and invention, and declares that he has dealt with the matter in a "truly scientific spirit." It was hardly scientific to neglect to show that solar actinism is maleficent, a point which (while it may be a truism to scientists) needs proving for men who bask and rejoice in the sunshine. Dr. CANTLIE speaks of the "dazzling effect" and "evil effects" of actinic rays, but he also cites to instance any specific examples. We fancy there are eminent scientists who doubt that the sun is entirely responsible for all the dark skins in the world, and it is certainly odd that the Inuits of the Arctic circle should be as dark or as darker than the Indians of the tropic belt. But apart from that, Dr. SAMMON shows that if Nature hurts, Nature also remedies, and he has not satisfied us of the necessity for meddling. If men feel cool in white, all the science in the world won't convert them to colours.

Yesterday's list in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was very small.

A special Criminal Session is being called for Tuesday, when the Japanese committed on a charge of forgery will be tried.

The following Volunteers have been granted leave of absence out of the Colony:—Sgt. Lockhead, (one month), Corpl. S. A. Seth (eight months), and Gunners W. F. East (12 months), W. Anderson (eight months), and W. Felling (six months).

The Kowloon Dock Dance Committee welcomed a large number of guests to their "late night" yesterday, and with excellent music, attentive M.C.'s, and a genial company the hours passed all too quickly. This the last of the season, was very successful, at the whole series has been, under the guidance of Mr. R. H. Baxter, who has acted as secretary, and a capable committee.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., has notified holders of cash certificates issued by the Society in part purchase of shares in the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, that they are prepared to redeem these certificates on the basis of the intrinsic values on 31st December 1906. This with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, makes the Pink certificates worth \$280 and the blue certificates \$27.

Lord Charles Beresford, in an interview with the *Mexico City* correspondent of the *New York Herald* said the report that he had refused the command of the Channel Fleet was a mistake. "Upon my return to London from the Mediterranean," his lordship said, "I declined to accept the command of the Channel Fleet without certain modifications. The Admiralty approved these modifications, and I accepted the command before leaving for America. Lord Charles declined to state what were the modifications he had urged on the Admiralty."

"The plaintiff was here my Lord, but he went away, saying he could not wait. He had to go and smoke opium." Such was the explanation offered the Puisse Judge when the plaintiff in a certain action failed to answer to his name. "Oh, very well," said his Honour, "the case must be struck out. Apparently he prefers to smoke opium."

O. F. Schick, a young Austrian bank clerk who has been employed at Shanghai, was detained on board the liner *Siberia* at San Francisco last month because he was not certain whether he would pass through that country to Europe or stop in New York to accept a position in a bank in the metropolis. Schick was a cabin passenger from the Orient.

It was announced at the U.S. War Department that it has been finally decided to place Maj.-Gen. John F. Weston, now in command of the Philippine division upon the relief from that duty of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. Gen. Wood is to take command of the Atlantic division, with headquarters at Governor's Island, about July 1 next, unless Lieut.-Gen. MacArthur decides to surrender his present command at San Francisco for that post.

Eighteen entries have been received so far for the motor-car contest from Peking to Paris. Among the competitors is Baron Dequenne, who has covered several thousand miles in the Salera in different automobiles. The start will be made, says the Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, from Peking, not from Paris, as was originally proposed. The competing cars will be sent to Peking on April 14, and their drivers will follow at the end of May. One of the last to enter for the competition is Prince Scipion Borghese, who will drive an Itala.

General Edward S. Bragg, Mr. Consul Wilder's predecessor at Hongkong, has been cruelly betrayed by some curious reporter from *du Lac, Wisconsin*. The venerable gentleman's garrulity is of less moment than his smart sayings used to be, and we will not quote all that he is said to have said about the Japanese. It is in the tone of his famous remark about Cubans, that "good Cubans are as common as whistles from pig tails," but he does not think war with Japan is likely. It may be inevitable, but it is not imminent, he says; and all the recent war talk he describes as "poppycock."

The Seoul correspondent of the *Kilnische Zeitung* says that the German firm of Meyer and Co., of Chemnitz, has obtained an important gold-mining concession northwards of Pien-yang from the Korean Government by the aid of the Japanese General Viceroy in Korea, and that a skilled German mining-engineer will arrive in Korea next spring. The correspondent says that several other Powers had applied for the concession in question, but that the influence possessed by the German Consul at Seoul, Dr. Ney, is so great that it is mainly owing to him that the concession was given to a German firm.

A concert was given at Government House on Thursday evening. The vocalists included Madame Marty, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Bellios, Mr. G. P. Lammer, Mr. Austin, and the Rev. Mr. Longridge. This was the first appearance of Mrs. Bellios before a Hongkong audience and her contribution to the programme—an Italian song—instantly proclaimed her to be a notable acquisition to the musical talent of the Colony. The instrumental features of the programme were a piano concerto (Mendelssohn) by Mr. Desmond Fuller, violin solos by Mr. Joki, and a piece by the Philharmonic Society. The programme was arranged by Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Geo. Grimbles and Mr. E. J. Chapman played some of the accompaniments.

A recent extremely interesting addition to the Zoological Gardens in London is a specimen of the long-tailed goral from Korea. This was presented and sent home as a Korean wild goat, and it turned out to be a fine specimen of an animal—first described by Milne-Edwards, the famous French naturalist, more than fifty years ago—which it is almost certain has never been alive in Europe before. It belongs to a group of very interesting creatures, intermediate between goats and antelopes, which are sometimes called goat-antelopes. The "Zoo" is fortunate in being able to show just now three out of the four or six species known to exist. It has a fine Himalayan goral, presented about a year ago, and also a specimen of the larger spotted powerful arrow from Burma. These animals inhabit almost inaccessible cliffs and mountains, and consequently, are very rarely captured even by sportsmen, and almost never alive.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Bradley & Co.	25
W. H. Wickham	15
Norona & Co.	10
G. L. Tulin	5
H. Rutten	5
Dr. Chadwick Kew	5
Lovy Hermanns	5
G. A. Hastings	5
B. Brotherton Harker	5
E. A. Irving	5
Kuhn & Komer	5
G. P. Lammer	5
U. Gilman & Co.	5
Barretto & Co.	5
Bismarck & Co.	5
Graedel & Co.	5
J. Lemna	10
A. Bann	5
Rev. C. Gutmann	5
Rev. J. H. Yemel	5
Jorge & Co.	5
M. H. E. Elias	5
A. Chazalon	5
C. A. Camroddin	5
E. D. Kotelwal	2

When Signor Carducci was dying last month, he refused spiritual assistance from the priest. With Carducci vanishes, says the *Telegraph*, Italy's greatest poet, the "second Dante," as his admirers call him, one of Italy's greatest fighters. A man much attacked, it was only of late years that he was appreciated, because he always despised schools and parties, but stood alone as a student, teacher, politician, and poet. He was born in 1835, near Pisa. As a poet he had a high aim, like that of a prophet of the Old Testament. A few months ago Baron de Bili, the Swedish Minister in Rome, upheld his merits and succeeded in getting the Nobel prize bestowed upon him.

Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Lotus Club, New York. In a speech Commander Peary said, in part: "The discovery not only of the north, but of the south pole as well, is not only our privilege, but our duty and destiny, as much as the building of the Panama canal and the control of the Pacific. 'The canal and the control of the Pacific means wealth, commercial primacy and unassailable power, but the discovery of the poles spell just as strongly as the others, national prestige, with the moral strength that comes from the feeling that not even century-defying problems can withstand us'."

There is little prospect of any work of importance being accomplished in the next fiscal year at the navy stations at Olongapo and Cavite. The appropriation contemplated for the former station amounts to \$115,000, which will provide for little work, and only that which is necessary, no matter what class of station is established at Olongapo. There is still much doubt as to the ultimate character of the Olongapo plant. It may be the navy war base and dock yard which its advocates have urged as necessary on the Asiatic station, and it may be only an ordinary repair plant and supply depot for the convenience of national ships in Far Eastern waters. It is still the policy of the Navy Department to have the big repairs done at the home navy yards, and this will probably be continued in the interest of home labour. The appropriation intended for Cavite is less than \$15,000 and will barely suffice to keep that yard in an efficient condition. It will simply maintain the plant without in any way extending it.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
Overture: "Hungarian," Kolschels.
Valses: "Lucia," Lincke.
Selection: "The Cingalese," Monckton.
Song: "Thou'rt passing hence," Sullivan.
Three Dances from *Nell Gwynne*:
1. Country Dance.
2. Pastoral Dance.
3. Merrywater Dance.
German Valse Lento: "Monte Cristo," Kotlar.
Reminiscences of Sullivan: Arrd. Winterbottom.
Minuet.
Dance: "Hansel and Gretel," Egon Arlo.
Song: "Mock Turtle," Fish-Bellied Fish and Parsley Sauce.
Entrances: Lamb Cutlets à la Nelson, Calf's Head on Tortoise, Mongolian Patties, Curry-Dry Curry, Joint—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Roast Bacon and Spinach, Cold Veal and Ham, and Beef Cabage Salad, Sweets—Lemon Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Tipsey Cake, Cheese Straws, Dessert—Coffee-Fruit.

Last month there was launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. (Limited), Birkenhead, the new ocean-going t.b.d. *Cosack*. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Liversidge, wife of Engineer-Commander E. W. Liversidge. In proposing success to the *Cosack*, Mr. J. M. Laird (managing director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co.) said the vessel was a very interesting one from the point of view of the designers and constructors. She was the pioneer, being the first boat put into the water of the new class torpedo destroyer. She had been designed to attain a speed greatly in excess of any other boat built, and the firm were proud to be in a position that day to say that they were the first firm in the country to launch one of the vessels of this particular type. Certain novelties were being introduced into this vessel and others of the class in the machinery arrangements, oil fuel being used instead of coal; and the results which were hoped to be achieved with the turbines being fitted into the vessels would, it was believed, enable a speed to be attained which had never been attained before on the sea.

THE POLICE HOAXED.

A WOMAN'S WILE.

The West Point police, after following up false clues for two days, have succeeded in unravelling a mystery which was not a mystery. An old Chinese watchman, whose duty it is to watch the premises of three washermen situated on the hillside between Pokfulam and Jubilee Roads, lives hard by with his brother's wife. It appears that on the night of the 19th instant he went to sleep on duty, and while he slept thieves came and stole clothing to the value of \$8. The loss was discovered next morning, and to get out of paying the \$8 the old couple concocted the following scheme.—At about midday on Monday the woman went to the West Point Police Station and told Inspector Collett how six armed men had broken into their humble abode, bound and gagged the pair of them and carried off their belongings besides the goods the watchman was in charge of. For nine hours they lay bound and gagged until a friend who happened to call relieved them from bondage.

Of course the police were most expeditious in making inquiries, collecting evidence, etc., but all to no avail. It was impossible to get on the track of the alleged robbers, and eventually the watchman was taxed as to the genuineness of the woman's story. He broke down under cross-examination and admitted it was a hoax, stating that the woman conceived the plan in order that he might not have to pay \$8, the value of the articles stolen.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

A LONG SITTING.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The House of Commons sat for twenty-seven hours.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The Government opposes the Channel tunnel project.

DOCK STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Two hundred and thirty-four steamers are idle at Hamburg, owing to the dock strike.

TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, March 22nd.

A large majority of the London Chamber of Commerce have voted for Tariff Reform.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 20th.

A debate on the Government programme in the Duma, developed into a wrangle between the Reactionaries and the Socialists. A declaration on behalf of the latter was read accusing the Government of abetting massacre, and asserting that the state of the country was worse than ever. Other parties abstained from the discussion. Ultimately a Constitutional-Democratic motion, declaring that the result of the elections sufficiently expressed the sentiments of the country, and that the debate was therefore unnecessary, was adopted by a large majority.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

LONDON, March 20th.

Mr. Runciman, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, in reply to Mr. Ellis, said that in reply to enquiries from the United States, the latter had been informed that the Government was willing to participate in a joint International Commission on the opium traffic, if certain other Powers were willing to join, and if the enquiry was extended to the production of opium in China. He thought that a Commission was preferable to a Conference, but if the other Powers preferred a Conference he was not disposed to disagree.

SEAMEN'S CONCERT AT KOWLOON.

The concert promoted by Miss Blair and friends and held at the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon, last night, was decidedly a success. The hall was well filled, many civilians, as well as sailors and soldiers being in attendance. The programme was carefully arranged, the items hitting the popular taste, and in a number of the songs the audience joined lustily in the chorus, especially the *Madame Butterfly* and *Swanee*. The programme was an encore in nearly every instance. Miss Clarke's opening piano solo was followed by Mr. Balloch's song "The Bandolero" which earned the applause of his hearers. Miss E. Rowe followed with the sailors' dance, the hornpipe. So light and true was her step, and so graceful her carriage that there was little wonder the blue-jackets demanded an encore. It was granted, and then Mr. F. C. Kendall essayed the comic song "Yo ho little girl." Although there appeared to be some friction between the pianist and the singer he struggled through gracefully, being generously assisted by a sympathetic audience, who afterwards called him back again. By special request Miss Blair recited "Tittle Tattle," for which she was heartily applauded. For putting the audience in a good humour none excelled Miss Marchant. Basting on the stage, she had a friendly chat before she started to sing "Kitty Malone." The first verse finished and then—Chorus please. The demand was irresistible, and those present took up the refrain with a will. Miss Clarke and Miss Chubb's duet was well received, likewise the last item on the first part of the programme, "The Deathless Army," which Mr. Balloch undertook. In the second part the amusing farce, "Doing my Uncle" was introduced. The parts were taken by Messrs. T. C. Grey, F. C. Kendall and Tottenham, and the Misses Blair, E. Rowe and Daisy Vere de Vere. Needless to say all the performers were seen at their best, and provided an excellent half-hour's amusement.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on Thursday, the 21st March, p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.
The N.Y.K. str. *Asa Maru* (American Line), left Shanghai for this port on the 21st March, and is expected here to-morrow.
The N.D.L. str. *Berona* left Sandakan on Tuesday, 19th March, p.m. and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 24th March.
The H.A.L. str. *Brattia* left Shanghai on 21st March, p.m. and may be expected here on 24th March, p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, March 22nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (Chief Justice).

DISPUTED POSSESSION OF TIN.

An action, in which practically all the parties resided in Penang, was commenced. The plaintiffs were the Koo Guan firm, Bun Tin Koo and Thong Seng, and the defendants were the Yan On Marine and Fire Insurance and Godown Company and the King Kee firm. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. George Hastings), appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Mr. H. Harbottle, of Messrs. Denney and Bowley's Office, for the King Kee, and Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants. From the statement of claim it appeared that the Koo Guan firm, merchants carrying on business in Penang, were owners of the s.s. *Waikora* and that the Bun Tin Koo and Thong Seng were also merchants in the same place. In December 1894 the two latter shipped 290 and 300 slabs of tin respectively on the *Waikora* for Hongkong under a contract with the Hang Seng Cheong firm, reserving to themselves the right of disposing of the tin should the Hongkong firm fail to meet the bills of exchange for 124,285 and \$25,000 which had been drawn against it. The bills of exchange were made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in consideration of advances made upon them against the security of the tin. The Hang Seng Cheong firm, it was alleged, fraudulently and with intent to avoid payment of the bills of exchange as well as payment of the price of the tin, obtained delivery of a certain number of slabs from the Kan Tak Tai firm, plaintiffs' agents in Hongkong, without producing the bills of lading and without the knowledge of the plaintiffs. The Kan Tak Tai firm had no authority to take delivery. Shortly afterwards the partners of the Hang Seng Cheong absconded from the Colony and bankruptcy proceedings followed. Mr. G. H. Wakeman being appointed trustee of the estate. Plaintiffs had to repay the Bank's advance, but the Hang Seng Cheong had not paid the bills of exchange nor the price of the tin and plaintiffs claimed a declaration that they were entitled to a first charge upon the slabs of tin which had been stored in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises to the order of Mr. G. H. Wakeman, to the extent of \$12,288.15 and costs. Defendants did not admit the contracts referred to but admitted the bills of lading and the exchange bills drawn in favour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. They further admitted that the Hang Seng Cheong firm obtained delivery of some slabs of tin without producing a bill of lading, but they did not admit that the tin was obtained fraudulently or without plaintiffs' knowledge and assent, or that the tin comprised a portion of the 300 slabs which were claimed by the defendants. Defendants denied plaintiffs' right to the tin in priority to their own, and contended that if the 300 slabs of tin were comprised in the bill of lading issued to the Hang Seng Cheong the Bank was guilty of negligence in failing to take possession of the slabs and in failing to give notice to the Koo Guan Company or to the Kan Kat Kai or to the Hop Yick Godown of its claim. If the Koo Guan firm made the payment to the bank, which they alleged, they did so by reason of their own wrongful act in delivering the tin without the production of the bill of lading or payment of the contract price, and by reason of legal proceedings which were about to be commenced against them by the bank. On January 10 the defendants lent the Hang Seng Cheong \$20,000 under pledge of the 300 slabs of tin which were then stored in the Hop Yick Godowns, and which were now stored in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises. Defendants took the pledge in the ordinary course of business and in good faith and without notice of any other claim or charge upon the tin. The Hang Seng Cheong firm agreed to pay interest at the rate of \$240 per month but had not done so. Defendants therefore claimed a first charge on the tin.
Mr. Pollock opened the case at considerable length, and the hearing was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, March 22nd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

UNLICENSED MOTORIST.

Inspector Goudley summoned Mr. Marican, cycle agent of D'Agular Street, for not having a license for his motor carriage, and for failing to observe the rules of the road by not keeping on the proper side. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on the first charge and \$5 on the second.

BURGLARY.

Leung Kwong appeared before the Court indicted on a charge of burglary at No. 10 Eastern Street. The place in question is a fish shop, and evidence showed that defendant ascended a staircase by the side thereof, removed a panel from the wall and proceeded to appropriate a number of fish. There was a big called fish just beyond his reach, but apparently it was very tempting, and Leung was bent on securing it. His efforts to do so, however, resulted in the fish falling on the face of a sleeping folk who, awaking with a start, raised the alarm which ended in the robber being captured.
His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' atonement.

ALLIED INQUIRY: EXTRADITION CASE.

On the morning of the 11th instant Mr. Sien Ting, dentist, was paid a visit at his private house, 5 Wongchoi-chong Road, by a man named Lau Yuk-ting. This man told the dentist he was Lau Kwa-ng, a man much feared in the Kwangtung Province by reason of the fact that that worthy was one of the most notorious of Chinese brigands. Sien Ting replied that such could not be the case as Lau Kwa-ng had been beheaded in Canton. The visitor replied that that was only a rumour. He was that celebrated chief, and the Chinese authorities had placed a price of \$10,000 on his head. He then demanded money to pay the passages of fifty of his gang, who were "wanted" in China, to Singapore and Siam. The dentist refused to accede to his request, and was about to walk away when Lau Yuk-ting stepped him and told him he had better pay, at the same time pretending to draw a revolver. Sien Ting blew a police whistle and closed with the intruder. A fuk came to his assistance, the man was overpowered, and it was then found he was unarmed. When thus bested the daring chief went down on his knees and begged for mercy, but was handed over to the police who preferred against him a charge of demanding money with menaces. When they learned of the arrest several Chinese gentlemen reported to the police that they also had been kidnapped, and on Sunday two of them identified the defendant from among six others at the Central Station as the man who had visited them. The man was then charged with these two offences, but the three charges were withdrawn yesterday as an extradition warrant has been taken out, the defendant being required in China for the commission of armed robbery. The case was remanded pending the arrival of witnesses from Canton.

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

Lau Ching, an unemployed hawker, seeing a little girl five years of age walking alone in a side street of the central district, stopped her and proceeded to cut a gold mounted bangle from her wrist. While engaged in this operation he cut into the child's flesh and her screams attracted the attention of those around. The hawker attempted to decamp but was arrested and charged. After hearing the evidence, his Worship found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. He also ordered that the prisoner was to receive twelve strokes of the birch on two occasions during his confinement.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

IN SEARCH OF A BROTHER.
Lau Lu, keeper of the Kwong Lo boarding house in Connaught Road Central, was charged with failing to keep a correct register of the number of emigrants who stayed at his house.

According to the story told his Worship by Detective Sergeant Grant, three fugitives from inland China visited Connaught in search of a lost brother. These they met at a tea for the Hongkong boarding house, who, it appears, was not averse to earning money by the shipment of coolies to the Straits Settlements. With all the guilelessness of countrymen bred and born, they put their faith in the city sharper when he told them he would help them find their brother. After a few days of fruitless search in the Chinese city, he suggested that the young man must have gone to that Eldorado, Hongkong, and that the brothers should follow him here. They did and were directed by their friend to the Kwong Lo boarding house. A day spent here, and then their guide was anxious that they should go to Singapore and continue the search. He did not mention this fact, however, but endeavoured to get them on board. Being now assailed by doubts as to the intentions they refused to go off to the ship, but when he attempted to use force a quarrel ensued. In the course of this a Chinese detective was observed approaching. As soon as the tout saw him he ran away, and although the detective pursued him, the man escaped. The brother's then told the story of their adventures to the police who took charge of them.

An examination of the defendant's books which followed, showed that he had failed to enter the names of these three men, an omission for which his Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

REFUSED TO QUIT.

Leung Yuen-mun was proceeded against on summons for unlawfully refusing to deliver up possession of the second floor of 206 Queen's Road Central after the tenancy had expired. Mr. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deane, Looker and Deacon's office), who appeared for the complainant, said repeated verbal notice had been given the defendant since June 1st, and that Mr. d'Almeida Castro had also given her notice to quit. Notwithstanding all these notices she refused to go, her excuse being that she could not find another suitable house, and that she had erected a cubicle and made other improvements to the extent of over \$100.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, gave the defendant until the 23rd instant to quit. If she failed to do so by that time he would issue a warrant for her arrest and charge her with disobeying his order. The defendant was further ordered to pay the cost of complainant's solicitor, \$25, within 48 hours, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

"CRAIK CHILDREN FUND."

CLOSING ACCOUNT.	
Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,731.00
Messrs. Macdonald & Co.	50.00
Mr. W. C. J.	20.00
Second subscription from members	19.00
of Police	10.00
Mr. Harthorne	10.00
Messrs. S. J. David & Co.	5.00
Total	\$2,835.00

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HONGKONG'S NEW BISHOP.

It is probable that the new Bishop of Victoria will soon demonstrate himself a worthy successor of the late Bishop Hoare. At any rate he has achieved an excellent record in Liverpool where he has been an earnest church worker since 1885. Having from Staffordshire Canon Lander received his education at Trinity College and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and at the age of 24 was ordained as a priest by St. Bile's, Liverpool, and from there he went to the church of St. Benedict, Everton, as perpetual curate. Eight years later, in 1896, he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Philip, Litherland, a little way out of Liverpool, where his energy and earnestness made a big impression. Bishop Chavasse was impressed by the abilities of the vicar and made him an honorary canon of Liverpool in 1904, and a year later Canon Lander succeeded Canon Hodgkins in the important position of vicar of St. Cyprian's, Edgehill.

LOST IN CHINA.

The Law Courts on Tuesday were concerned with the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. George Roland Graham, who was a Lieutenant in the 12th Native (Indian) Regiment. In 1904 he obtained leave to go to Peking to study Chinese. In March of the following year his brother received a letter from him dated Peking and stating that he was going to Manchuria to try his luck there. Since then nothing had been heard of him, though his mother went to China, and the British Foreign Office used all their official means to discover his whereabouts. Hence the appeal which was successfully made to the Probate Court to presume that he had died.

GERMAN APPRECIATION OF CHINESE ART.

The *Vossische Zeitung* in a leading article gives a highly appreciative review of Sir Robert Hart's work in China. The sympathetic success which has been the result of his labours has been due, says the paper, to the possession of an unusual degree of tact which enabled him to secure the confidence of the Chinese.

NEW MISSIONARY BOOK.

Messrs. Cliphant, Anderson, and Forrier have just published a book by the Rev. W. E. Southill, entitled "A Mission in China." I believe it was Mr. Southill who wrote an informing article to the *Lead on Press* when the Boxer trouble began, and missionary circles in London are paying his book a good deal of attention, as they consider his long labours in China entitled him to more than usual notice. He is, I believe, the translator of the New Testament into the Wenchow dialect.

HOLIDAY MAKERS.

Among the men of Far Eastern note who are moving in Europe this week I see that Dr. Otto Schreiner has arrived in London from Yokohama, while Sir Frank Swettenham, ex-Governor of the Straits Settlements, has gone to Nice to search for the sun.

DISARMAMENT UNPOPULAR.

When the Hague Conference meets again it is probable that the subject of disarmament dear to the hearts of the King, the Premier of England and President Roosevelt, will not come up. A friend of mine has just had a chat at the Hague with Professor de Martens, who has now completed a tour of the continent in connection with the programme for the Conference. The Professor told him Germany was particularly strong against a raising of the question of a reduction of armaments, and other Powers were antagonistic in a less degree. The most that could be expected was that the matter might be prepared for, that is to say, the Conference might clear the way for a discussion of a reduction of armaments at some later conference. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who may very easily be present at the conference in person, is optimistic on the question beyond this point, but though he is backed by the opinion of the United States he is not likely to get much further with his ideas in the face of Continental opinion.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The project suggested by Lord Rosebery four years ago, for the establishment in London of a great technological school like that the Germans have raised at Charlottenburg, is now within measurable distance of being carried into effect. Thanks to the munificence of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the money difficulty has been got over, and the Government will give the necessary land for the buildings at South Kensington. The school will be associated with the London University, but in the governing body there will be representation of scientists as well as popular institutions. It is hoped to make it the most perfectly equipped technical school in the world. It is a tribute to the German nation, that it is generally admitted that they owe their success in part to their steady plodding habits and in part to their admirable system of scientific education. For England in the future there is a brighter prospect for the education of the rising generation, for while the humanities are not to be forgotten there will be a deeper delving into scientific knowledge wherein lies the modern key to advancement, both national and individual. Among the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme is Mr. Haldane, the Minister for War, no mean scientist himself, and, as is well known, an exponent of "clear thinking."

MESSRS. BRYCE AND BIRRELL.

Mr. Bryce, the new American Ambassador to Washington, has arrived in America, and beyond laughing at my prospect of war between Japan and America he denied the solicitations of American reporters to talk on politics. I hear, by the way, that he left Ireland not solely because America wanted him, but also because Sir Anthony MacDonnell wanted to hand over the control of the police to the local authorities.

The story goes that Mr. Bryce was strongly opposed to this, and the discussions were so animated that Washington looked a fairer prospect to him than Dublin. Mr. Birrell, his successor at the Irish Office, refuses to divulge the nature of his Bill for the government of Ireland, beyond saying that it will be for a Council in Ireland and will ultimately "lead to Home Rule." He has a pleasing way with him, and it is quite possible that his good humour, and tact will carry him past shoals on which a man of different calibre would be shipwrecked.

"THE TIMES," LTD.

The *World* says we are to have changes in the administration of the *Times* and in place of the family party of curiously divided shares the paper is in future to belong to a limited liability company, with a new board of directors. Mr. Arthur Waller will continue with the *Times* as one of these directors, but to the surprise of the public another will be Sir Edward Tennant, Liberal M.P. for Salisbury. As a matter of fact, apart from the Waller family, the late Sir Charles Tennant had the largest interest in the paper. A well known city financier will also be on the Board. What policy will be adopted in regard to the Book Club and the Registry Office for servants lately established by the *Times* is not yet stated, but it is possible that we shall see quite a rejuvenated and frisky journal in the place of the solemn and stately old "thunderer."

CHINESE CURIOS.

There was remarkable interest on Monday among curio hunters in the sale at Christie's of a square-shaped Chinese vase, twenty and a half inches high, made in famille-verte on brilliant black enamelled ground, and of the period of the Kang Hsi dynasty, the end of the seventeenth century. A short time ago two similar vases were sold for \$3,885. On this occasion the bidding was spirited and the vase was knocked down for \$2,500.

JAMAICA.

After all the independence displayed by the Governor of Jamaica he has, under pressure of the inhabitants, applied for a loan as imperial aid to revive the shattered fortunes of the industries of the island. In addition to that the Kingston relief fund, which is being raised here, has reached a total of about sixty thousand pounds. Among the subscribers I notice the Yokohama Specie Bank is down for fifty guineas, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for twenty guineas.

"THE PRICE WE PAY."

Mr. Henry Beauchamp the well known Anglo-Indian journalist, died in London on Tuesday and was buried today. For sixteen years he was editor of the *Madras Mail*, and on his leaving for home he was given a public farewell. He had scarcely time to revisit his English friends at home when he sickened and died in London.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

The *Daily Chronicle* has published a remarkable photograph of Mr. Chamberlain which tends to show that gentleman is indeed in feeble health. He is leaning on his wife's arm and supporting himself with a stout stick. The *Chronicle* comments: "The virile, strenuous, eager man, who last July declared at his birthday celebrations that he 'felt young at seventy,' is utterly broken in health. His chief solace is the affection of his family and friends, and his interest in the famous orchids of Highbury. When he does not take carriage exercise Mr. Chamberlain is wheeled about the grounds in an invalid chair by two men servants from the house, Mrs. Chamberlain walking by his side." This is all very sad, and there is not the least doubt that men of all shades of political opinion are genuinely sorry for it. If by some miraculous change in health the ex-Colonial Secretary were able to again appear in the House and take part in the debates I have no doubt whatever that the entire House, irrespective of parties, would leap to welcome him, for the chamberman his brilliant, confident, effective debating force.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

A model of the proposed Channel Tunnel has been exhibited this week in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. It has been prepared by the French Submarine Tunnel Company, and shows all the details of strata, depth and so on. Members have evinced great interest in it, but I am afraid the carrying out of the scheme is no nearer fulfillment than a score of years ago, for members on both sides have expressed themselves against it and evidently there is no party line on the matter.

COOLIES REPATRIATION.

The supplementary estimates for the civil services for the current financial year, show a sum of \$3,470 set down for Colonial services, and of this the largest item by far, one of \$20,000, is for the repatriation of Chinese coolies from the Transvaal.

THE BERLIN WRECK.

The shocking wreck of the Great Eastern steamer *Berlin* at the Hook of Holland during the terrible gale of Wednesday night has startled the country beyond description. The boat was acknowledged to be a very fine one and evidently the accident was due to the insufficient allowance made for the force of the gale in negotiating the narrow entrance to the Scheldt. Among the passengers were Mr. Brodeur, manager for Messrs. Meyer & Co. of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company of the Hague, who had crossed the night before with a Mr. Davison for a day's business in London and was returning to Rotterdam. Another was Mr. Arthur Herbert, a Foreign Office messenger, and another Mr. W. M. Reeves, well known in the City as the secretary of the British North Borneo Plantations Company. There were a number of the German Opera Company, whose engagement at Covent Garden has come to a sudden close, but the majority of the company

fearing the gale, did not sail, though they had booked a passage. A colleague of mine who has frequent trips to the Continent, travelled by the *Berlin* to the Hook a night or two before, and on the night of the accident he passed her for he was returning to London by another vessel. The violence of the gale was such, he tells me, that he could not gain the deck from the cabin and had to stay below till the shelter of the harbour at Harwich was reached. At Liverpool the Atlantic liners timed to sail on Wednesday evening had to stay till next morning, while all along the coast are small boats tossed ashore during the fury of the tempest.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

The new China Society is evidently going to be popular and useful and make its mark. It had its second meeting in the Carlton Hall, Westminster, last night and a quite successful gathering it was. The hall was quite filled, many old China hands, and other members of the Society and their friends being present including several officials of the Chinese Legation in native dress. Dr. Bushell, formerly of Peking, was in the chair, and Mr. Laurence Binyon, the British Museum authority on art, gave a most instructive lecture on Chinese Arts, and with the aid of a lantern specimen of Chinese art, covering two thousand years, were exhibited. The lecture was confined chiefly to Chinese painting. Chinese painting is a neglected study; it is quite different in aim from that of Europe; its scope more limited, but purer and more decorative, he said. He traced its affinity with pre-Renaissance painting in Italy and gave a sketch of its history from the last century to the 19th. Chinese painters are greatest in landscape and form the noblest "landscape school" the world has seen. The lecturer then touched its modern character. He suggested that the "feeling for nature" was earlier by centuries in China than in Europe but few good specimens are available. Chinese painting unfortunately is usually judged only by the productions of its decadence (Ming and later periods). Speeches were subsequently made by Mr. R. E. Fry, the eminent art critic, Sir Walter Miller, Mr. George Jamieson, and Dr. Bushell. In addition to these gentlemen all the officials of the Society and many other well known men connected with the Far East, including Mr. Byron Freeman, the new Fellow of the Colonial Institute, and Messrs. Townsend and Adia, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were in the audience. The usual dinner preceded the lecture and afterwards there was a friendly conversation.

LOCAL SPORT.

H.K.F.C. ANNUAL DINNER.

An advertisement elsewhere in this issue gives Saturday April 6th as the date of the H.K.F.C.'s 13th annual dinner. The Hongkong Hotel on that night will be the scene of an festive and fraternal gathering as any ever held there.

CRICKET.

PARADES OF CHAIGENOWER.

The Parade C.C. plays Chaigengower C.C. to-day at Happy Valley, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp. Following will represent the Parade Club:—
F. J. Kanga (Capt.) J. D. Noris
J. J. Vassaria B. P. Tavada
J. H. Shroff B. A. Tarapore
M. B. Shroff D. R. Captain
N. B. Shroff S. B. Balwala
C. B. Mowarwalla
R. Jawasjee (Reserve) A. B. Avasia (Umpire)
A. B. Kharsa (Scor.)

"SOLARO" THE BEST TROPICAL CLOTHING.

With reference to a new advertisement appearing to-day, the following extract from Dr. Sembo's article in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* is of interest:—"I endeavoured to produce a fabric composed of white and black, white and red, or white and orange threads woven in such a way as to present a warm or upper surface of white colour and soft or lower surface of black, red, or orange."

A cloth of this description, though admirably adapted to the requirements of a tropical climate, would be unsuitable to soldiers and sportsmen, who require neutral colours which may easily harmonize with their probable surroundings and thus render them inconspicuous. At the time when infantry opened fire at no greater distance than one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, colour was of little consequence, but to-day, with long-range arms and smokeless powder, it is of primary importance to avoid such colours as white, blue, or scarlet, which can be distinguished at long distances. The white tunic was disastrous to the Austrian army in its war with Italy.

Adopting the same method as for the white warp cloth, but using threads of yellow and blue, each twisted separately and then together, for the warp, and red threads for the weft, and bringing the weft threads to the back in the proportion of three to one, so as to give the proportion of three yellow, three blue and one red, a perfect khaki effect was obtained on the outer surface of the cloth, with a red colour on the inner surface.

Many other colours were subsequently tried in order to obtain shades that might harmonize with tropical environments far more closely than the ordinary khaki.

The manufacture of these fabrics offered certain difficulties, such as the choice of suitable materials and of innocuous and fast dyes that might withstand tropical conditions; the weight, porosity, and smoothness required; the strength and durability indispensable to rough usage; and the means of rendering them water-repellent so as to protect the wearer against the sudden torrential rains of the wet season, without interfering with the necessary ventilation.

Through the appreciative interest and energy of Mr. John Ellis, who has given considerable attention to tropical outfit, one of our oldest and largest firms of manufacturers undertook to carry out my suggestion, and by means of special machinery put down for the purpose, has succeeded in producing a great variety of qualities and colours which, under the name of "Solaro" fabrics, have attained my object in a most admirable way. These fabrics have been examined by Mr. Baly and have proved to be superior of the active rays as the skin of the natives of tropical countries.

PHOTO ALBUMS!

PHOTO ALBUMS!!

PHOTO ALBUMS!!!

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[35]

THE CHAMPAGNE

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

MOËT AND CHANDON

"DRY IMPERIAL."

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES

\$5700

Do. 24 Do.

6900

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

ANOTHER BIG FLOATING DOCK.
The Navy Department in Washington plans to build a bigger dry dock than the *Decoy* dock towed out last year to the Philippines. It is to have a similar width and height to the dock at Onago but will be from fifty to hundred feet longer. Its location is not yet announced.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW DRY DOCK.

The San Francisco Dock Company is to carry out with all speed a dry dock at Hunter's Point, San Francisco Bay, which will beat everything in the world for size. It will be 170 feet longer than the famous dock at Glasgow, and 225 feet longer than the Alexandra Dock at Belfast. It will cost a quarter of a million sterling.

THE SUZ CANAL.

Mr. Henninger Heaton, having asked what is the capital of the Suez Canal Company and the number of shares, how many of the shares and how much of this money is invested by the British Government, whether the dividend on the canal shares amounts to 28 per cent., and that as much as £2,000 was paid by one steamer for the privilege of passing through the canal; whether the correspondence between the Prime Minister of Australia and the British Government on the appeal of Australia to reduce the Suez Canal transit dues, with a view to encourage traffic between the home country and the Colonies and India, will be laid upon the table of the House without delay, Mr. Runciman replied on behalf of Sir E. Grey:—The capital originally consisted of 400,000 shares of 500l. each. Of these, 15,428 shares had been redeemed up to January 1st, 1906. 176,092 shares were purchased by His Majesty's Government at a cost of £3,976,582. I understand that the facts are correctly stated in the third part of the question. The correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor-General of Australia has already been published in that continent. Papers will be presented to Parliament here.

N. D. L. BANQUET.

The banquet given at Bremerhaven on Feb. 21 on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II, by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, in honour of the company's jubilee, was attended by 800 guests, among whom was Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In acknowledging a request by the president, Herr Plate, to allow a new steamer of 18,000 tons to be named after him, the Prince spoke of the Norddeutscher Lloyd as having become one of the leading shipping companies of the world. He considered that the progress made by the shipbuilding industry in Germany was greatly due to the action of the company. He further thought that they had set an example to shipping companies generally by paying particular attention to the training of their captains and officers, who in turn showed not only good seamanship but manliness and courage in upholding the honour of Germany throughout the world. Among the other speakers was Herr Aobell, vice-president of the company, who said that the company and international commerce were free from any artificial monopoly. "The International Mercantile Marine had thought to obtain such a monopoly, but had not succeeded."

THE "N.D.L."

The *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 20th says:—One of the most remarkable shipping organizations in the world to-day celebrates its jubilee. On Feb. 20, 1857, the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company was formed at Bremen, and its fifteenth birthday was celebrated on the eve of a fresh and most interesting development in the transatlantic rivalry for the Atlantic traffic. This great German corporation was the first to order its New York liners, outward and homeward bound, to call at Cherbourg. Another innovation was marked by the institution of a service from New York to the Mediterranean. "These decisions enabled the Norddeutscher Lloyd vessels, apart from the Norddeutscher Lloyd, to tap very effectively Northern and Central Europe, and at the same time Americans about to visit Paris or the South of France were given the choice of a convenient Continental port; while by putting into Southampton, the German boats served also the British Isles. This effort to "centralize" Transatlantic traffic in Europe was an entirely new idea, and its success is attested by the announcement that the White Star Line is about to make Southampton, instead of Liverpool, the headquarters of their express steamers. It is probable that the Cunard Company will adopt the same course. In any case, the travelling public stand to gain by this centralisation on its ocean communication—this centralisation of express services—between the Old World and the New, since travellers from all parts of Europe and from the American Continent will have a greater freedom of choice in making their arrangements."

The story of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company is a romance in patriotism, English steamship lines have usually been built up mainly by one man's enterprise and power; Immen, Canard, Ismay, Bibby, are all spontaneously recalled as the fathers of great shipping concerns. The Norddeutscher Lloyd, in its early days, owed much to one man—Consul Meier, who has had considerable success in the management—but originally its formation seems to have been due to local patriotism in the Hanseatic town of Bremen. The most influential business firms with expanding trade combined to open up better communication between themselves and the world large, and

MILLIONS
USE



THE WORLD'S
FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying
and Beautifying the Skin,
Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most effective of skin colors. It is sold in every drug store, and by mail, at 25 cents per box. Write for a free trial box to Cuticura Soap Co., P.O. Box 100, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

throughout the career of the company it has owed little to Government patronage—there was no German Empire in its early days—and much to the dogged determination and "pushfulness" of the Bremen people, who have financed it from the first, and have shared its sorrows and joys—and its dividends—which have been liberal. This corporation was Bremen's idea of "Wirtschaftspolitik" fifty years ago. The new line was inaugurated modestly, for its original fleet and capital would to-day represent only one modern liner. The promoters had no official encouragement; they knew that they had to sink or swim without aid from any Government. At the inaugural banquet Consul Meier pointed out that in this emblem, an anchor and the Bremen key crossing each other, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, was hidden their motto: "The anchor represents our hope that the key will open to us the highways of commerce, which we shall guard and maintain with German vigour, perseverance, and steadfastness." Consul Meier and the first director, Herr Cressmann, lived to see their dreams realized, but they certainly never anticipated that their small venture would in fifty years develop into the second largest shipping corporation in the world under the control of the present enlightened ocean statesman, Dr. Weigand. In a sense Englishmen have had some part in this development, for until twenty years ago the vessels of the line were built in British yards, but since 1880 or thereabouts the North German Lloyd has become German, with German thoroughness—German ships, German officers and men—German clerks, and German methods.

The history of the company is one of rare business statesmanship. The director of its affairs have also combined a high pride in the concern under their charge with a singularly wise spirit of enterprise, and the company has been in the forefront in adapting itself to new conditions, in studying the comfort and safety of its passengers, in caring for its officers and men, and in applying all the latest revealed secrets of mechanical science. In these respects its record is probably unique. Its activities are now world-wide, but it is a self-contained organization with Bremen at the heart of the concern. It has its own docks, workshops, coaling

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting advertisements, subscriptions, printing, binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, April 6th, at 7.45 p.m. Members desirous of attending should notify the Undersigned.

H. L. GARRETT,
Hon. Secretary.
(Queen's College).
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 63

WANTED.

WANTED QUALIFIED DOCTOR for Emigrant Steamer.

Apply—
Messrs. ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907. 64

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Office at Lee House Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES**

Registered in the Land Office as:—
Lot 1.—Sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section D of Inland Lot No. 94, with the Premises thereon, known as Nos. 51 and 53, ALBERT STREET, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

Total area of the above properties is 1,143 square feet.
Total Crown Rent is \$511.
Lot 2.—The Equity of redemption of and in the Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 504, with the Premises thereon, known as Nos. 3 and 4, MOSQUE TERRACE, Victoria, aforesaid.

Total Crown Rent is \$1495.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale, may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
No. 38, Queen's Road Central,
and from the Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 65

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., "Himalaya."
From Persian Gulf & B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUMATRA"

FROM ANWER, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ, & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 61

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELLIS & JOHNS
TAILORS
21, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON, W.
MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED "SOLARO" GARMENTS.
TROPICAL SPECIALISTS. 637

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKUN."
Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAIR & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907. 63

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

"THE H.A.L. Steamship"

"BELGRAVIA."
Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 632

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Epitomes of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.
Wanted, A Brake on Democracy.

Shanghai Taxation.
China Hands and the Channel Financiers.

Crime and Punishment.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Volunteer Reserve Association.
Supreme Court.

The "Egyptian Delight" Cigarette Case.
H.R.V.I.

Hongkong's Public Debt.
Japanese "Boy" as Forger.

Companies.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
China Printing Co., Ltd.

Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.
The Shanghai Police Force.

Kulayshi (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Commercial & Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 34 cents.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

INTIMATIONS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE SETTLEMENTS this Month will take place on THURSDAY, the 28th inst.

By Order of the Committee.
E. S. JOSEPH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 623

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH DRAWING of the SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club (\$100 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

31	363	842	1317	1956
61	444	856	1378	1989
76	448	1035	1393	1700
77	450	1054	1395	1724
89	493	1056	1402	1735
170	498	1057	1414	1785
183	515	1104	1416	1817
189	520	1109	1426	1837
193	670	1155	1501	1860
227	758	1179	1572	1873
270	796	1207	1599	1886
306	826	1241	1605	1904
318	841	1297	1632	1917

and will be Payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1907, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 617

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 27th February 1907

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. F. CAMMIEBELL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 25th March, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., within his Residence, No. 10, Mountain View, the Peak.

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THREE CONTAINERS, Comprising:—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD AND DINNERS WAGON WITH GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, BOOK CASE, VIENNA CHAIRS, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, PICTURES, CARPETS, RUGS, TEAKWOOD CHEST OF DRAWERS AND WARDROBES, DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEPS WITH WIRE AND HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE WITH GLASS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1907. 611

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has instructions to sell by Public Auction

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at his Sales Room, No. 32, DUNDAS STREET, in one lot

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Registered in the Land Office as:—
Sub-section 3 of Section D of Inland Lot No. 1310 and Section 3 of Sub-section 5 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95, with the Premises thereon, known as Nos. 32, DES VIGUE ROAD, WEST, Victoria.

The total area of the above properties is 870 square feet.

The total Crown Rent is \$700.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vaux Road,
and from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907. 601

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from STEPHEN HANCOCK, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1907, at Noon, within his Residence, No. 10, Queen's Garden, Peak Road.

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD TEA TABLE, FLOWER AND CURIO STANDS, LEATHER COVERED SOFA AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD AND DINNERS WAGON WITH GLASS, BOOK CASES, WRITING TABLES, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS WITH GLASS, TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS, GLASS, CROCKERY AND E.P. WARE, PICTURES, DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEPS WITH WIRE AND HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES WITH GLASS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, SHANGHAI BATHS, COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

Also

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD, and COLLARD, London (in Good Order and Condition).

On View on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 625

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Room, 20, Des Vaux Street, in one lot

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section 1 and the Remaining Portion of Section D of Inland Lot No. 201, with the Buildings thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3, TUN WO LANE, Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer and from the Vendor's Solicitor, Mr. H. K. HOLMES, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 623

CONCISE AND INSPECT

Our Special Varieties of ARTISTIC VIEW POSTCARDS

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS

AND OTHER PHILATELIC GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT ANY BUTTRES.

GRACE & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 1123

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL.

WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD APRIL, 1907.

It is HEREBY NOTICED that the information of Subscribers and Guests, that Fancy Dress is optional for Guests. It is hoped that Subscribers will attend in Fancy Costume. All names of Guests to be forwarded not later than April 1st, to the Secretary.

J. J. BLAKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1907. 605

WANTED.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT. Must be quick at figures. Working hands only need Apply—

WEISMAN Ld.,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 624

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER for Shipping Office at once.

Knowledge of General Office Work required. Apply in writing to—

"MELLOW,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 615

WANTED.

LADY TYPIST, able to write shorthand. Replying speed, previous experience, salary required.

Address—
"B," P.O. Box 388,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1907. 464

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK is this Day authorised to SIGN the name of our Firm.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1907. 490

HOWARD & CO.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned HERBERT STEPHENS, PAUL TREGILLUS and LOUIS VINCENT as Merchants and Foreign Representatives at 30, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of "HOWARD & CO." has been this Day dissolved by mutual consent so far as the Undersigned LOUIS VINCENT is concerned and all interest and responsibility of the said LOUIS VINCENT in the said business ceases as from and including the 18th March instant.

The business will in future be carried on by the Undersigned HERBERT STEPHENS and PAUL TREGILLUS.

All Debts will be paid and all Accounts collected by the said HERBERT STEPHENS and PAUL TREGILLUS.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1907.

HERBERT STEPHENS,
PAUL TREGILLUS,
LOUIS VINCENT. 593

INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 49

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905 217,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....687,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS.....3,326,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. 1249

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.

(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

LUTBENS, BISMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO.
Auctioneer, Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metals and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

35 & 37, King Long Street (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Grayton Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO.
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (Date of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 84, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... " 24,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID..... " 3,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 1,550,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 22nd March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	MACEDONIA	Noon, 23 March	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	MANILA	About 2 March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STAMMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	YOHOW	On 23rd Mar., 2 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
WUHAIR and TIENSIN	KUICHOW	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWANGS	On 1st April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KUICHOW	On 3rd April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWANGS	On 5th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YOHOW	On 8th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	On 10th April, 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports and other ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other ports.

REDCUT SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 9 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 9 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 8 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Proposed Sailings.	Leave Hongkong.	Arrive Vancouver.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	4425	THURSDAY, 27th Mar.	20th April
"ATHENIAN"	3882	THURSDAY, 11th April	28th April
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6000	THURSDAY, 1st May	25th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6163	THURSDAY, 8th May	27th May
		THURSDAY, 22nd May	15th June
		THURSDAY, 6th June	24th June

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN, N.B. with the Co.'s NEWFALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 24 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £80; via New York £82. Intermediate on Steamers, "240," "242," "242."

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TAITAE," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedlar Street and Praya opposite Hake Pier.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charges and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and Provisions at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong,

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

YORK BUILDINGS.

[2200]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STAMMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY ... 27th March
"SACHSEN"	WEDNESDAY ... 27th March
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY ... 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 8th May
BAEYEN	WEDNESDAY ... 22nd May
GNRIENAU	WEDNESDAY ... 5th June
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY ... 18th June
ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 3rd July

* 1 Class accommodation being engaged by H.M. The King of Siam, 11 Class Passengers only, will be accepted.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Woltemde, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO will leave this Port Calling at Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, or MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ LUDWIG," Captain von Bense, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port, calling at Naples and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 25th Mar. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 26th Mar. and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 26th Mar.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamers have splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	212 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG ... return

65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
97 0 0	55 0 0	36 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

115 0 0	79 0 0	26 0 0
115 0 0	79 0 0	26 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON ... return

123 0 0	83 0 0	47 0 0
123 0 0	83 0 0	47 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOE VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from Singapore to Calcutta instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE SIMPSONHAFEN, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STAMMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	THURSDAY, 28th Mar.
MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th April
PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 23rd May

On THURSDAY, the 28th March, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Loma with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamers have splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.—	\$30.—	\$20.—	return	\$80.— \$50.—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$21.—	\$14.—	\$10.—	return	\$37.15 \$25.5
TO BRISBANE	\$30.—	\$20.—	\$14.—	return	\$54.— \$36.—
TO SYDNEY	\$33.—	\$23.—	\$15.—	return	\$59.1 \$41.10
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.—	return	\$62.5 \$44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	return	\$170.00 \$120.
TO KOBE	\$85.00	\$65.00	\$45.00	return	\$175.00 \$125.
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

Through Rates of Passage Money from Hongkong: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £27. 0. 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ... 86. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ... About Wednesday.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Mar.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ... Wednesday, 10th April.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Monday, 8th April.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE ... 8th April.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG ... O. & S.S. Co.

From Hongkong to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates: 1st Class

262. 0. 0.	43. 10. 0.	65. 0. 0.
262. 0. 0.	43. 10. 0.	65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current rate of exchange, on the day of payment.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELBOURNE & CO. [5]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,

26, DES VERRS ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Under-registered GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

of LABOUR for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with THE

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

services to CAPE TOWN. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for CAPE TOWN every fortnight

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Sole Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. 8

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20th APRIL AND LONDON ON

THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second SALOON.

To LONDON—£55 First and £44 Second SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE,

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c., and POCHOW

LAQUERED WARE.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903 2051

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANDISE

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

KARHOLZ, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

295

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"

which applies to all Branch Offices.

At ABC 5th Ed. Western Union Code, used

All Letters Addressed:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI Co.,

with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—</

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 27th March will be subject to rent.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 30th March, or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 619



**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.**

CODE WORD, "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 98
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 524 feet.
Length on Blocks... 514
Width of Entrance on Top... 78
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 68
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 6

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 361
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.
THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANT, and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA MARU" (712 tons) T.P. especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. 1178



The only perfume of white violets which is strong, permanent and fully equal to the delicate freshness of these modest little flowers.
Ask for and accept no other but RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET famous for being the sweetest and most lasting of violet perfumes.
Sold in 1 ounce bottles.
V. RIGAUD, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS.

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**

Efficacious because absolutely pure.
English Oil. Not made of synthetic.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

81

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

A complete reformation has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who few years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign

Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign

Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and tartaric acid are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign

Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excess, etc., which the faculty of cure or cure itself, because so important to cure or cure itself.

THERAPION is sold by Principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 4/6 and 4/8. In order to state which of the three numbers required, observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (its white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Principal Chemist [2618]

JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY IN KOREA.

[BY HOWARD KENNAN IN THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE"]

Korea today is as much a portion of the Japanese Empire as is Tokyo itself. True there has been no formal annexation of the country on the part of the Japanese, but Japanese influence, always predominant in Seoul, is to-day all-powerful. The importance of unrestricted freedom of action in Korea was realized by Japan long before the war with Russia broke out. At least twelve years ago the General Staff of the Japanese Army contained fully-detailed plans for the instant occupation of Korea, and for the construction of that great military railway from Fusan to Antung that is now an accomplished fact, while the authorities in Tokyo always contemplated the possibility of being called upon to take over the administration of the country.

At the present moment Japan is as rarely and openly master of Korea as though the country had been conquered at the point of the sword, and the real ruler is not the puppet Emperor in his toy-box palace, but the Marquis Ito, Japan's foremost statesman at the moment whose official position is that of "Advisor to the Korean Government." Every department of the Korean Government is to-day dominated and controlled by Japanese. Nominally, of course, Korea is still an independent kingdom, accepting the kindly and well-meant advice of a totally disinterested neighbour, and it is probable that the forces will be maintained for an indefinite period; but for all practical purposes Korea is a corporate portion of the Japanese Empire, and Japan has now a great opportunity to see that the country is brought to that commercial and industrial prosperity for which it is qualified by the extent and variety of its natural resources.

So far, it has to be admitted that Japan has not commenced this great work in as promising a fashion as could be desired. The general impression that the Japanese are better soldiers and men of action than administrators has been amply confirmed. Had Korea been placed, say, under the control of the men who go to make up our own Indian Civil Service at the time when the virtual control of the country was taken over by Japan, there would have been a very much better record of progress to show to-day than is actually the case. Korea today may be described as a vast unutilized field. Its agricultural possibilities are scarcely understood to-day, much less developed, and Japan has here an opportunity to create a vast new producing centre that should be able to supply her with all the foodstuffs she requires, and thus render her independent of India or elsewhere.

The population of Korea has been variously estimated, but it may be taken at twelve millions at least. Practically the whole of these are agriculturists, skilled enough in the working of the ground in the rude manner of their ancestors, but wanting modern ideas, modern knowledge, modern guidance, and, above all, modern implements to enable them to win the true value from the soil. The lower classes, moreover, have been so ground down by the exactions of many generations of overlords and officials of various sorts that they are to-day utterly apathetic and careless of the results of their labours, since experience has taught them that all they may earn from the soil will be ruthlessly torn from them by means of crushing taxes and impositions, only the barest pittance being left to them to keep body and soul together. In many respects, their condition is very similar to that of the rural serfs in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses.

Korea, then, provides Japan with her great opportunity to show to the world that she is really qualified to take rank as a Great Power. To excel in the arts of war is no true criterion of a nation's real worth, often, indeed, it is the direct opposite. A work such as the development of Korea is calculated to bring out all that is best in a nation, and by the manner in which Japan emerges from this great test will the future historian appraise her true position among the great States of the world at the beginning of the twentieth century. When the time comes to undertake this estimate, the Russo-Japanese war will have shrunk to its true perspective, and Japan will be judged by her works in peace rather than by her triumphs in war.

Great Britain has passed through a similar ordeal at least twice—once in India and once in Egypt—and it is because she has succeeded in bringing financial stability, peace, and prosperity to the native population in these two countries that she stands in a far higher position to-day than if her greatest claim to authority had been based on the fact that she was the one Power to make a successful stand against the decrements and the threatened world-dominion of Napoleon. Japan's position in Korea today is curiously similar to that with which this country was confronted in Egypt a generation ago. Japan, however, possesses this advantage: that Korea is not financially ruined, and there is no crushing national debt to be wiped out.

To do Japan full justice, she realizes very clearly her responsibility towards Korea, and does not seek to minimize the magnitude of the task she has taken in hand. Not only has she given her leading statesman to direct the work of bringing Korea into the ways of peace and prosperity, but she is also giving of her best to man the customs, the consular service, and the various Government departments and institutions. So far, however, there has not been that flinty idea, that creative ability, that determination to carry reform through in the face of any and all obstacles that one could have wished to have seen displayed. Many things have been proposed, attempted, half finished and then abandoned in favour of some new scheme. So far, too, the military possibilities of Korea and the material advantage that the control of the country gives Japan have been permitted to obscure the very great extent of the true interest of the country and those dwelling in it. Japan so far has been more concerned with the part that Korea would have to play in the next great war in Manchuria, the spectre of which is ever haunting Tokyo, than with forwarding the welfare of the country. The construction of a great military railway to Antung was undertaken with no thought of advancing the general prosperity of Korea, and the same is to be said for the harbour works that have been taken in hand at various ports, these being for the most part designed for the accommodation of ships of war rather than for the improvement of commerce.

Signs are not wanting, however, that so soon as the demands of the military authorities in Korea are complied with, many urgent reforms will be taken in hand. The two leading matters that demand attention at the hands of the Marquis Ito and his assistants are the administration of justice and a proper system of taxation upon a settled and equitable basis. Justice, in the strict sense of the word, may be said to be non-existent in Korea. The native judges and local magistrates are very badly paid, and depend largely for their livelihood on the bribes they can wring from those brought before them. Small wonder, then, that the verdict invariably goes in favour of the suitor who pays the largest bribe.

At every principal port Japan has now set up its own Consular Court, and it is now proposed to establish a Japanese High Court in Seoul for the hearing of appeals from the local courts. Fully alive to the necessity for proceeding with caution in so delicate a matter as the complete revolution of the judicial system of a country, the Japanese propose that this High Court should, at first, at all events, only deal with cases in which their own subjects are interested. Eventually it is hoped, however, to extend the functions of this court to all cases of appeal from the Korean local courts, and by these means gradually to regenerate the whole system. The Marquis Ito, too, is constantly urging upon the Emperor of Korea the necessity for so altering the pay and position of those appointed to administer justice as to make them above suspicion, and to order a law received to be paid into the Government treasury. A step like this, however, takes a long time to materialize, especially as the Emperor himself is not above suspicion of receiving a very considerable portion of his revenue by a very similar procedure to that of his judges.

Turning to the question of the land and its workers, probably a generation will have to elapse before Korea can make any real advance in this direction. At the present time there are

so many officials taking toll of the crops as fast as they are raised that those who depend upon the land and its fruits for their living are always in the direst poverty, despite the fact that their requirements are of the scantiest. This rapacious system, moreover, has the indirect effect of paralyzing the development of agriculture throughout the country. A stranger visiting Korea, especially if he comes straight from fruitful Japan, is struck at once with the apparent sterility of the land. As a matter of fact, Korea, properly developed and cultivated, is one of the most fertile countries in the world, taken as a whole. Coolies, however, will not cultivate an inch more ground than suffices to fill their wants, since they know full well that if they do the result of their extra labour will only be seized by some official or another.

It is understood that the Japanese administration staff at present in Korea is now preparing a measure for the encouragement of agriculture throughout the country, and for the sweeping away of the many abuses that now retard and hamper progress in this direction. This will probably be laid before the Emperor of Korea during the present year, though how long it will be before he can be brought to accept the new conditions it is impossible to predict. The Japanese, however, understand far better than any Western people the working of the untutored Oriental mind, and they may be relied upon to carry through any work to which they set their hands, whether it be in Korea or elsewhere.

"ANGEL OF LIGHT."

STRANGE METHOD OF CHURCH COLLECTION IN AMERICA.

New methods of church-collecting have been inaugurated at the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, rivaling in originality the resourcefulness of a New York Baptist minister, whose successful efforts to attract a congregation by introducing performances of a whistling lily and other music-hall turns during the interval of Divine service have already been reported.

Zion Church, on Waterbury's outskirts, is poor and struggling. Its pastor, the Rev. J. M. Whitted, vainly appealed for aid, so he decided that something striking must be done to call attention to the church's needs. While his congregation sat pondering his powerful sermon on all the lights in the church were put out suddenly, then a hundred candles were lighted, revealing the pulpit in a blaze of glory. The congregation was amazed, but it sat up and took closer notice, when a strange and beautiful procession appeared. First came Miss Ethel Robinson in shimmering white robes, with great golden wings fluttering on her shapely shoulders. Next came a lovely girl, the "Angel of Light," and looked the part. Then stepped Miss Carrie Frost, the "Angel of Darkness," clad in forbidding black, with wings of sombre plumage, but beautiful as night illumined by the moon at her full and all the stars. Then appeared the Twelve Apostles, Matthew, Peter, James, John, all a dozen matrons of the congregation, arrayed appropriately. Last, added the New York correspondent of the *Telegraph*, walked the enterprising and resourceful pastor.

Each of the fifteen persons in the solemn little parade bore a lighted candle. The clerk of the church called the roll of the congregation, and as he pronounced each person's name an apostle hastened to him or her, and said, persuasively, "One dollar, please. The church needs money."

If the dollar, or an earnest promise to pay were forthcoming, the Angel of Light approached the donor, and smiled on her or him. A young man who gave \$1 said afterwards, "That angel's smile alone was worth the price of admission."
But if the dollar was refused, the disappointed disciples hastened to the Angel of Darkness, and she frowned on him or her who lacked charity or a dollar, then blew out her light—that is, of course, the Angel of Darkness extinguished her candle.
There was an unseemly incident when "Bartolomew" asked an unregenerate person for a dollar. "Go ahead, and blow me out," he said, laughing very irreverently. However, the earnest apostles collected \$24, an average of £2 each.

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